

Misc.

# Our                    Literature

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ITS STORY FROM THE BEGINNING

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By  
Lucy  
Jameson  
Scott



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Woman's Foreign Missionary Society  
: : : Methodist Episcopal Church : : :  
36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts







## OUR PERIODICALS

# OUR LITERATURE

ITS STORY FROM THE BEGINNING

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BY

*LUCY JAMESON SCOTT*  
(*Mrs. O. W.*)

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PRICE 20 CENTS

*Published by the*

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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“ Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,  
And back of the flour the mill,  
And back of the mill is the wheat and the shower,  
And the sun and the Father’s will.”

— *Maltbie D. Babcock.*

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THE story of our Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society is a serial, whose chapters unfold year after year, revealing a plot that is nothing less than God’s great plan for the redemption of the “Bride of Christ” from the pollution of heathenism. This story, so varied and beautiful, reveals the fact that one of the silent but most potent factors for good has been the printed page. But what has it done during all these years for the Christian and heathen women whose lives have so strangely blent in the carrying out of a Divine purpose? What has been the peculiar mission of our literature? This is what should be known, and this is the portion of the wonderful continued story that we have gathered from the records of the past to place before you.

# Our Literature

## ITS STORY FROM THE BEGINNING

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THE Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Boston, Mass., March 23, 1869. Hardly were its officers elected before the far-sighted founders said: "We must have a paper—an organ through which the needs of heathen women may be presented to the women of our Church." In those days such a venture meant much more than it means now, but the responsibility was assumed, and, three months after the organization of the Society, began the remarkable history of our periodicals.

**An Immediate Need**

### PERIODICALS

The choice of an editor was another indication of providential watch care. The one woman who by natural and acquired gifts, social position, and newly-awakened missionary enthusiasm, seemed fitted for the work—Mrs. Dr. William F. Warren—was elected editor, and in June, 1869, the first number of the *Heathen Woman's Friend* was given to the public. It was an eight-page monthly paper, with a subscription price of thirty

**The First Editor**

cents, and the first year gained 4,000 subscribers. Its aim, as set forth in the first number, was as follows: "It is proposed by our Executive Committee to issue a monthly paper containing the latest intelligence from our missions, with contributions respecting the claims, methods, and progress of our work among the heathen women. The design is to furnish just such a paper as will be read with interest by all friends of the cause, and which will assist in enlisting the sympathies of the children, and educate them more fully in missionary work."

Contrary to all expectation, the new venture paid for itself the first year, and its size was increased to twelve pages. In 1871 it registered *twenty-one thousand subscribers!* This year

**Publishing Agent Chosen** a publishing agent, Mrs. Lydia H. Daggett, was appointed at the Executive Committee meeting in Chicago, and the price was increased to thirty-five cents. The July number contained a map of India missions, prepared by Miss Thoburn, the first given to our Church. The Church periodicals had become aware by this time of the existence of this modest paper, which was receiving such a royal welcome, and gave it unqualified support.

**Increasing Success** At the beginning of its third year, July, 1872, four more pages were added, by order of the Executive Committee meeting in New York, making it a sixteen-page paper. Its first

illustration appeared this year — an engraving of the Mission House and Orphanage at Bareilly, India. The site of the Orphanage was the very spot where Maria — first Methodist martyr in India — was slain during the Sepoy rebellion; hence to thousands of readers the engraving was a picture of holy ground. In 1874 the list of subscribers numbered 25,000 — a high-water mark — causing great joy at the Executive session held in Philadelphia.

The following year, eight pages were added and the

*Heathen Woman's Friend* became a twenty-four page paper, at the same time increasing its subscription price to fifty cents.

**Helps for  
Auxiliaries**

This year also appeared a "Home Department", in which the Branches — seven in number — gave their reports, and for which the Branch Corresponding Secretaries became responsible. This year for the first time appeared a list of "Addresses, Poems, Hymns and Music, to assist such as are not able to obtain speakers for auxiliary and public meetings", etc. Most of these were reprints from other Mission Boards, but several were original, among which we note "The Best Use of a Dollar", verses written by Bishop Haven's sister, Miss Hannah Haven, and recited with telling effect at many an early missionary meeting. In 1876 appeared Miss Belle Hart's "Seven Reasons why I should belong to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society", — a convincing, awakening, "mystical seven" — a leaflet long and widely circulated and still in service.

In 1873 an "editorial staff" of eight women was appointed by the Executive Committee at their meeting in Cincinnati, and this "staff" or "contributors", as they were called later, was continued four years. In 1878, at the Executive session in Boston, the Branch Secretaries were made a "Standing Committee on Publication" to have charge of the paper. Like all periodicals, the *Heathen Woman's Friend* was subject to fluctuations in its subscription

**Editorial  
Contributors**



Miss BELLE HART

list. It has always depended upon its constituency for its circulation, and they have also been subject to fluctuations. But it was

**A Valley Experience** largely owing to the financial depression that it saw its valley experience in 1877, '78 and '79.

In the last-named year it "touched the earth" with only 13,461 subscribers, but like the fabled giant of old, who thus renewed his strength, it began again from this point its upward progress. It was in the Executive session of 1879, in Chicago, that Bishop Peck made his oft-quoted remark: "Why, ladies, don't you know that this is the best little paper in all the world?" It is worthy of note that there was a period of nearly ten years — from 1876, when the old *Missionary Advocate* closed its career, to October, 1885, when the *Gospel in All Lands* was adopted by the Missionary Society — that this "little paper" was the only periodical in the Church devoted to foreign missions.

The Executive Committee of 1880 "resolved" that once each quarter the names and addresses of missionaries should appear in the *Friend*; also that the agent should send copies gratuitously to our missionaries and to "all Methodist colleges and seminaries where ladies are admitted."

**A Friend Indeed** In 1882 Mrs. Daggett resigned the office of agent, and Miss Pauline J. Walden was elected. As the finances of the paper began to brighten, a series of demands upon its coffers was contemplated, and embodied in resolutions at each successive Executive session. Were leaf-

lets, reports, certificates, mite-boxes, maps, new periodicals, travelling expenses, or salaries desired? Nothing was easier than for each "new, untutored" Publication Committee to "resolve" that they be furnished "from the surplus fund of the *Heathen Woman's Friend!*" Miss Belle Hart, in her appeal to the membership, January, 1890, after referring to the vast amount of literary supplies already provided by the *Friend*, meets the subject as follows: "If it has been the

generous mother yielding all these golden eggs, let us not in our greed for the eggs destroy or even damage the parent; for this treasury is burdened — *overburdened*." But it has continued to be the "generous mother", for in twenty-four years it has earned, above its own expenses, and paid for literature, German *Friend*, *Children's Friend*, Zenana paper, certificates, and missionaries' travelling expenses, the almost incredible sum of \$35,701. In 1886 four more pages were added. June, 1889, marked a significant milestone, and after reviewing

**Surprising  
Totals**

the financial prosperity of the paper, the editor says: "All along through the twenty volumes are scattered abundant testimonies to the helpfulness in *spiritual* life which many have found in these pages." So this faithful "servant of all" gathered month by month, year after year, into its storehouse supplies which were indeed for the "healing of the nations."

Very early in 1893, the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Methodist Episcopal Church suffered a great loss in the sudden death

**A Sad and  
Sudden  
Change**

of Mrs. Warren. Her daughter, Mrs. Mary Warren Ayars, was asked to edit the paper, and did so until the closing of the year, resigning at that time. During her term of service a long-contemplated change was made in the form of the paper, and in July, 1893, it appeared as a magazine. At the General Executive session in St. Paul, October, 1893, Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins was unan-



Mrs. MARY WARREN AYARS

imously elected to the position of editor. She came to her work fresh and resourceful and several new features soon appeared in the magazine. As 1894 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society — the silver anniversary — the March *Heathen Woman's Friend* was a special number with pictures of the founders, reminiscences and bits of history. June, the month of roses, was set apart for the Young Woman's Number. A magazine fund was started, which, through the generous helpfulness of many, has continued to supply most of our missionaries with the popular magazines. Some new departments were introduced also — a Post Office Box, Family News, What is Interesting us, Worth Reading, etc.

At the annual meeting in 1895, the name of the magazine was changed. Its earlier name had "become objectionable in the minds of many, both in this land and in the foreign field," and

**Change of Name** for some time before it was abandoned a graceful design of festooned vines had been used to soften the effect of the unpopular phrasing. Now, however, such begging of the question ceased and with the new name, *Woman's Missionary Friend*, began a new and improved edition in January, 1896.

With the advent of the kodak in mission fields, our missionaries were enabled to send to the magazine many photographs, which were reproduced for its pages, adding to its attractiveness and educative influence. The first illustration, already alluded to, was made from a fine wood cut, at an expense of \$58. This item has an almost dramatic significance, suggesting not only the present contrast in the matter of expense, but also the long career of the Society's publication interests.

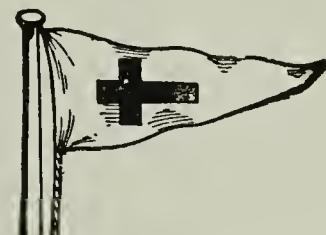
After the establishment of the children's paper in 1890, the *Friend* was enabled to carry out the expressed desire of the Executive Committee, and give every month a story or sketch, often accompanied by bright missionary poems, for the young

**Department for  
Young Women**

women's auxiliaries. This feature was greatly appreciated and became extremely popular. In 1902, through the practical enthusiasm of Miss Clara Cushman, formerly missionary in North China and now general superintendent of our young woman's work, the name "Standard Bearers" was quite generally accepted for young people's organizations, and a page of the *Friend* was dedicated to their service. So, also, the Literature Committee was given a column through which to communicate with the general constituency.

We cannot close this record of our leading periodical without speaking of its dress. For several years the magazine was

**Its  
Appearance** in sober browns, but in July, 1896, it appeared in a most becoming suit of blue, the Society color, varied in later years by pure green and white for Easter, and rose color for June. Its present beautiful cover design, bearing the crest of the Society, was assumed in 1903.



STANDARD BEARER  
PENNANT



### THE ZENANA PAPER

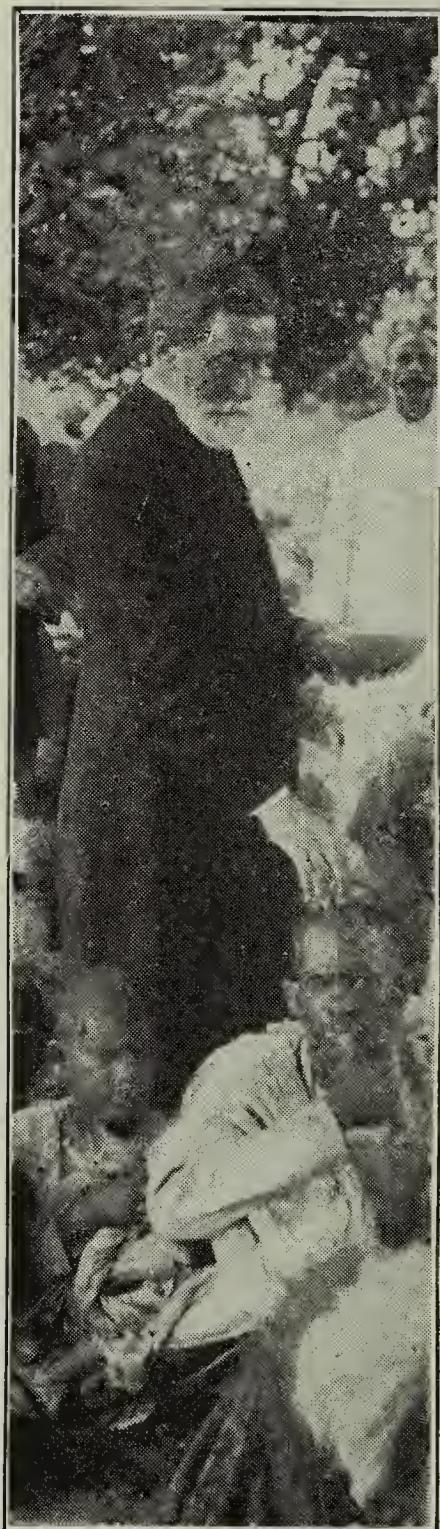
In 1883 the Executive Committee met in Des Moines for the fourteenth annual meeting. A notable feature was the subject brought before the meeting by Rev. Thomas Craven, a mission-

**A  
Missionary's  
Plea** ary from India, who "presented a paper in regard to the necessity of illustrated Christian literature for the girls and women of India.

He stated that the native press was busy scattering an impure literature over the country, which was not fit to put into the hands of women and girls, and that if they become Christianized they must have Christian literature."

Other missionaries from India who were present indorsed these statements, and as a result, after full discussion, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That during the next year, which is the centennial of our Methodism, we, as members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, recommend a special thank offering of \$25,000 over and above our regular missionary operations, or our centennial offerings for other objects directed by the Church, this offering to be appropriated for the printing of an illustrated zenana periodical especially adapted to the wants of women and children." Other resolutions covered necessary provisions for its conduct, and the promise of the last \$5,000, by Mrs. Elizabeth Sleeper Davis of Boston, the gift of a steam press worth \$2,250 from David C. Cook of Chicago, and a general interest on the part of many workers, showed that this effort to establish the *Friend* family in India was in line with providential leading and blessing.

The paper was to be issued during the month of January, 1884, and as the plans made could not materialize at once, it was voted that the expenses of the first year



A "FRIEND" ILLUSTRATION

**A Wise Enterprise**

— not to exceed \$1,200 — should be paid from the surplus funds of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*. This was done accordingly. Miss Hart, in writing of this new enterprise, says: "Probably the wisest and most significant, as certainly the bravest, work undertaken at the recent session of our General Executive Committee, was the plan to create an endowment fund of \$25,000 for the establishment of such a paper."

The first editions of this *Woman's Friend* were in Hindi and Urdu. Later a Bengali edition was published in Calcutta, and one in Tamil in Madras. In 1893 a Marathi edition was

**Little Zenana Preachers** made possible by the gift of one person, and was published in Bombay. The first two are fortnightly editions, the others monthly. The paper is devoted to Christian teaching, to the discussion of practical matters pertaining to the life of women, and such descriptions of interesting objects and things as may serve to brighten the homes into which it goes. It reaches about 20,000 women.



### THE TOKIWA.

Great interest attaches to every attempt made in our foreign mission fields to give the people Christian literature in their own language. By this we do not mean translations of the *Bible*, religious books and hymnals alone. These are made, as a matter of course, at the earliest possible moment; but there still remains a wide scope for an uplifting literature which shall reveal "the beautiful things of the kingdom" in a practical way. India has its zenana paper, China has a variety of translations adapted to Christian development, of which we have no tabulated list, and Japan has its *Tokiwa* (or "Evergreen") edited

**The Japan Woman's Friend**



SOME OF OUR ARTISTIC JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS

by Miss Georgiana Baucus, one of our gifted missionaries. This small magazine, "the dear *Friend* of Japanese women," enters 700 homes each month, has more than 3,000 readers, and "wields an influence greater than preacher or teacher."

Its enthusiastic editor is assisted by Miss Emma E. Dickinson, and together they not only prepare this excellent and highly appreciated periodical, but issue leaflets, illustrated series of Sunday School cards, chain cards, Bible book-marks, and all sorts of unique designs to catch the eye and touch the heart of the beauty-loving Japanese. As we read of the demand for such literature, not only among children, but increasingly among men and women, we feel sure that God "called" Miss Baucus and her co-worker to this special service. Sales have been so satisfactory that their output is practically self supporting. Miss Baucus says: "There is this blessed comfort in working for the women of Japan. They are grateful, not critical. They appreciate even the crumbs from our well-filled tables. The *Tokiwa* is but a crumb."



### THE HEIDEN-FRAUEN-FREUND

A growing German constituency had for several years asked for leaflets in its own language, and these had been furnished; but in 1885 the Executive Committee, holding its session in

Notable Action in 1885 Evanston, Ill., met the desire of our German sisters by more tangible legislation, as follows: "Whereas, we recognize the growing demand among our German auxiliaries for literature in their own language; therefore, *Resolved*, That we recommend such a monthly German periodical as shall be deemed best by a committee composed of the editor and the agent of the *Heathen Woman's Friend* and Miss Dreyer, the German secretary."

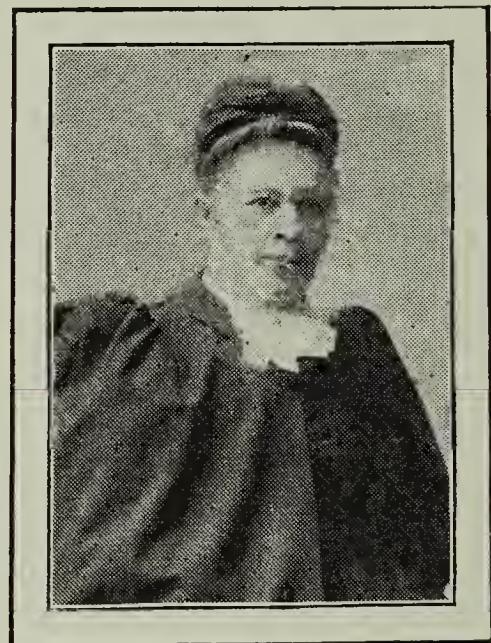
The first number was issued in January, 1886, and at the end

of the year 1,200 subscribers were reported. In fact, this paper has always been supported by a larger percentage of its **First Year of German Friend** constituency than any other periodical issued by the Society. At the meeting of the Executive Committee in 1887, Miss Dreyer was released from her reportorial work on the paper, as Mrs. Warren's assistant, because of her many duties as organizer and secretary, and Mrs. Warren, who was eminently fitted by her acquaintance with the German language, became its sole editor.

Two years later, at the meeting held in Detroit, the position of editor of the *Heiden-Frauen-Freund* was given to Mrs. Ph. Achard, who

**Change of Name** thus became the first German woman "in the known world" to act in this capacity. When the name of the *Heathen Woman's Friend* was changed to *Woman's Missionary Friend*, in 1895, the name of the German paper was also changed to *Frauen-Missions-Freund*.

Mrs. Achard held her office until 1902, when she dropped all earth's duties for heaven's rewards. Her daughter, Miss Amalie M. Achard, was elected in her place, and is continuing the work with great efficiency. In all the years that this paper has been published, it has never shown a decrease in its subscription list; and, counting European and American subscribers, it reports more than fifty per cent. of its Woman's Foreign Missionary Society members on its subscription list.



Miss MARGARETHA DREYER

## THE HEATHEN CHILDREN'S FRIEND

Although the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was slow to avail itself of that entirely accessible treasury located in the hearts and hands of children, and in fact legislated **Children's Dept.** against the formation of juvenile societies, it in **Woman's Friend** did recognize the necessity of educating these small people along missionary lines. With this in view, the *Heathen Woman's Friend* sustained a Children's Department, where were found letters and stories from the missionaries, with occasional contributions from home talent. Mrs. Mary B. Willard was the acceptable editor of this department during 1877 and '78, but aside from this, Mrs. Warren was in charge for twenty years, making it an attractive feature of the paper.

The children were waking up, however, and in spite of legislation, mission bands were being organized and demands were made for more literature adapted to their use. In 1888 and

1889, Mrs. J. T.

**Children's Paper Urged** Gracey endeavored to meet

the demand by preparing some leaflets, and especially a four-page "Quarterly Leaflet", for boys and girls. Previous to this, efforts had been made at several Executive Committee sessions to secure a vote favoring the establishment of a children's paper, but without avail. But the editor and the publisher of the *Friend*, with other progressive spirits, continued to agitate the matter, and in October, 1889, at the Executive session held in Detroit, the follow-



A CONSTANT READER

ing appeared in the report of the Committee on Publication:

“Resolved, That we recommend the discontinuance of the ‘Children’s Quarterly Leaflet’ and ‘Children’s Department’ in the *Heathen Woman’s Friend*, and recommend, instead thereof,

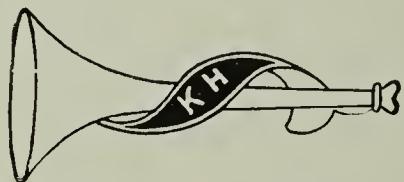
**Action of 1889** the issue of a child’s paper, to be published monthly, at a subscription price of fifteen cents a single copy per year, or ten cents if taken together with the *Friend*.” So, though late, the children claimed their own! Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, whose literary and journalistic ability was already firmly established, was nominated for the office of editor, but felt obliged to decline this appointment, and the New England delegation presented the name of Mrs. O. W. Scott, who was elected.

The first number of the little eight-page paper appeared in January, 1890, with the name *Heathen Children’s Friend*, and was well received, its first report showing 5,128 subscribers.

**The “Little Friend” Appears** With the beginning of the next year its size was increased to twelve pages. In 1895 its name was changed to *Children’s Missionary Friend*, and in 1898 the price for single subscriptions was raised to twenty cents. Another change came in 1903, when,

**Growth and Changes** by reason of the unification of children’s societies in charge of the Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society under the one name, King’s Herald, and the necessity for more space for a rapidly growing constituency, four pages were added, making the little *Friend* a sixteen-page paper.

**Illustrations** From the beginning of its career, editor and publisher have striven to use illustrations freely and judiciously. It has been necessary to study economy, but since the first years—when its life was sustained by that phenomenal “surplus fund” of the mother *Friend*—its cuts



KING’S HERALD BADGE

have been noticeably interesting and educative, a large proportion being from photographs of children and scenes in our mission fields.

From the first the paper has given one page — sometimes more — to "Our Lesson," which has conformed usually to the **Lessons** line of study followed by the Auxiliaries. Special programs have also been given for Thank Offerings, Harvest Home, Mite Box Opening and Little Light Bearer anniversaries.

Its contributions from the missionaries have always been exceptionally bright, for, as one of the weary workers has written, "one must smile when one thinks of the children."

**Contributions** A few writers of children's stories in the home land have also given of their best. In fact, judging by the liberal use of its contributions in our exchanges, we are led to believe that it is widely appreciated. The reports of Mission Bands and King's Heralds have always been a valued feature, suggestive and inspiring.

The editor was long impressed that the readers of the paper might be inclined to give for *special work*, if objects were **Special Work** attractively presented. The first step in this direction was during the terrible India famine, in 1897, when \$355 was reported, gifts from the children of the New England Branch. The success of this small begin-

**Baroda Orphanage** ning led the editor to ask larger things, and in 1898 the Finance Committee gave the children the privilege of building an orphanage in Baroda, India, as their Twentieth Century thank-offering. In three years, more than \$8,000 was reported through the little

**Chemulpo Home** *Friend*. The next "special" was a Home for our missionaries in Chemulpo, Korea. For this \$600 was acknowledged.

In 1902 the readers of this paper were asked to build a school and home in Hai Tang, China. Attractive blanks and

**Hai Tang  
School and  
Home**

cards were issued as with the other Thank Offerings, and a generous response has followed. Nearly \$10,000 has thus far been reported through the paper as the result of these free-will gifts from its readers.

It was during 1891, that Mrs. Lucie F. Harrison, now superintendent of Children's Work, thought of enlisting the *babies* of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as "active members," under the title

**Little Light  
Bearers**

Little Light Bearers.

In March, 1893, a page of the children's paper was dedicated to these infant recruits. It has always been a popular page, and increasingly so since the life member photographs have appeared upon it, beginning in October, 1902, with Ruth Josephine (Sites) Brown. In a year and a half, more than forty winsome faces had "followed their leader," and still they come!

The *Children's Missionary Friend* is prepared and adapted to the class of boys and girls from seven or eight up to fifteen years, although there are gray-haired young folk who are its devoted readers. As it is the only children's foreign missionary periodical now issued by the Methodist Episcopal Church, it has received a most kindly welcome in many Sunday Schools, as well as in Junior Leagues and King's Herald bands, where its lessons and stories form a basis for the monthly meetings. It issues a monthly edition of 30,000 copies.



RUTH JOSEPHINE BROWN

## UNIFORM READINGS, UNIFORM STUDY, THE STUDY

"Nothing is so hard but search will find it out."

The first movement toward a more comprehensive and systematic study of foreign missions and mission fields seems to have been made by the Northwestern Branch in 1876. In

**Uniform  
Readings** December of that year, the *Heathen Woman's Friend* published the first "Uniform Readings for Missionary Meetings," in the department conducted by that Branch. The readings were prepared by Mrs. Stagg of Indianapolis, a sister of Jennie Tinsley (Waugh), one of our first missionaries, and the first were on India, with exhaustive references to divisions, population, climate and productions, inhabitants, manners, customs, caste, etc., — a prophecy of what was to come more than twenty years later in *Lux Christi*. While these readings were prepared for one Branch, they were accessible to all, through the *Friend*. The General Executive Committee evidently learned the favor accorded them, for in 1878 we find among the "resolutions of the Committee as a whole" the following: "Resolved, That we have a committee on Leaflets and Uniform Readings, a part of the duties of which shall be to arrange a series of uniform readings for the monthly meeting of the auxiliaries."

In the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, November, '79, a "well-known Congregationalist sister" is quoted as follows: "I have read with a deep thrill of hope and satisfaction the

**What "Other  
People" Said** Uniform Readings in the *Friend*. To me they are a prophecy of uniform missionary lessons for the auxiliaries of all our Woman's Boards, and the long-prayed-for time when the 'mountain of the Lord's house' shall be established on the top of all our denominational mountains. . . . *Nothing else could give so great an impulse to all missionary effort as such a movement for union.*" And twenty years later her prophecy was fulfilled in the interdenominational studies.

The following year the general topic was: "The missions of our church taken up in chronological order." Each country was to run through three months, and different women were appointed to prepare the readings. The same Committee and Topics method was continued through 1880, but in 1881 a resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee, as follows: "*Resolved*, That the uniform readings of the past year have been excellent and instructive, but that for the sake of inciting our women to greater research, we recommend that the committee having in charge the preparation of these readings for the coming year shall give them in outline rather than in detail." Mrs. Tudor and Mrs. Nind were appointed a general committee, with eleven women as sub-committees and alternates.

The General Executive of '82 appointed Mrs. J. H. Knowles and Mrs. Dr. Hibbard to arrange the plan for '83, and recommended that a Bible reading be added for each month. In 1883 a similar method was adopted for the coming year, and Mrs. J. T. Gracey was given charge to prepare and present as she pleased.

At the Executive session of 1884, the following preamble and resolution were adopted: "Whereas, Your committee find, upon inquiry, that the uniform readings are not answering

Uniform Study their original purpose, and are not universally used in our auxiliaries, therefore, *Resolved*, That a uniform plan of study be substituted for these readings, to occupy not more than one column of the *Friend*, and that Mrs. H. Benton, of Cleveland, Ohio, be requested to take charge of this work." Mrs. Benton gave excellent service for three years, and upon her resignation, October, 1887, the uniform readings were included in the work given to the Literature Committee, newly formed that year.

With fresh vigor the study plan was announced and pre-

sented early in 1888, with the added feature of special leaflets to accompany each month's lesson—most of them free. The

**The New Plan**

Committee also gave short lessons for the children in their department of the *Friend*. This method continued the following year, but in October, 1890, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That in view of the increasing popularity and usefulness of the uniform studies we recommend their continuance in supplemental form, and that the leaflet bearing

**As a Supplement**

directly upon the study be issued as part of the supplement." Hence, beginning with 1891, and continuing through '92 and '93, the uniform study was on a separate leaf, the size of the *Friend*, and one was slipped into each number of the paper. Extra copies were furnished for a small price.

In the records of the Executive session, October, 1894, we find: "Resolved, That, instead of the supplement we recommend the publication of a brief outline of the monthly uniform study

**The Study a Separate Publication**

in the *Heathen Woman's Friend*. Also, we recommend that the same study, more fully prepared in leaflet form, shall be published at a subscription price not exceeding thirty cents a year for one dozen copies a month." Mrs. Knowles, secretary of the Literature Committee, explains that this change was made to relieve that overtaxed "surplus fund" of the *Friend*.

Considerable anxiety was felt lest the change decrease the circulation of the *Study*, but when the reports were given in—October, 1895—there were nearly as many subscribers to the

**A Successful Year**

new publication as to the *Friend*; that is, 19,984 against 20,411. The experiment was regarded as a success, and in 1896 it was voted to make the *Study* a permanent publication, and also to provide for an outline of study in the *Friend*.

## EDITORS

"Wasting no needless sound, yet ever working  
Hour after hour upon a needy world."

Every paper and magazine bears, to a certain extent, the stamp of the personality which guides the editorial pen. Because this is true, it seems proper to give space for brief reference to the editors of the periodicals

**The First Editor** already described. Mrs. Harriet M. Warren began her work

as editor of the *Heathen Woman's Friend* with its first issue in 1869. She was young, and with characteristic modesty doubted her ability to fill this important position, but finally yielded to what was evidently "the call of the Lord." From the first the paper bore the imprint of her pure, refined and cultured spirit. She gave to it twenty-four years of faithful and loving service, seeing it become a power for foreign missions, with a circulation beyond that of any similar publication.

Her personal contributions to the paper were always valuable, although she was slow to admit this. She once said laughingly: "The ladies think I ought to give them more editorials. I *write* them, but when better things come in, I put them in the drawer." But somehow — who can tell the secret? — she won the hearts of her readers. Mrs. Warren was a charming correspondent. Her letters to the missionaries, officers and workers in the home field, bore a gracious touch of individual interest which was irresistible.



Mrs. HARRIET M. WARREN

Her office for several years as corresponding secretary of the New England Branch, gave constant opportunity for the exercise of this rare gift. As a presiding officer, Mrs. Warren was peerless. Always cheerful and hopeful, her knowledge and tact were also equal to any emergency, as was evidenced while a presiding officer for twelve years in her own Branch, as well as in the more trying Executive Committee sessions, where she acted as president on seven different occasions.

**A Member of the Literature Committee** When the Literature Committee was reorganized in 1887, Mrs. Warren was one of the committee of five elected, and for nearly six years gave much time and thought to its work.

**Called Home** During all these years her best service was given to home and family interests, a fact to be explained only by Him who gives the "sufficient strength." From all these varied duties she was suddenly called to the land of the immortals January 7, 1893.

**Her Memorial** The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society indicated its appreciation of her unequaled service by erecting the "Harriet Warren Hall," connected with our college for women in Lucknow, India. More enduring than this, even, is the memorial in the hearts of those who loved her, and in the growth of the Society.

**A Daughter's Service** After Mrs. Warren's death, her daughter, Mrs. Mary Warren Ayars, most efficiently filled the office of editor until the next session of the Executive Committee held in St. Paul, October, 1893. At that time she resigned because of home cares.

## MISS LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS

The successor of Mrs. Ayars was Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins. Miss Hodgkins was for several years in Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, and later filled the chair of professor of English Literature in Wellesley

**The New Editor**  
College most acceptably for a series of years. After resigning this position, she devoted herself to study at home and abroad, and to literary work. She had had a long-time connection with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and well understood its spirit and aims. She entered upon her editorial work with great enthusiasm, and, with determination to make the *Friend* felt even more powerfully than during its past history, developed several new features and departments in

**A Trip Abroad**  
the magazine. In 1900 Miss Hodgkins took a round-the-world trip, visiting *en route* our mission stations in Japan, Korea, China and Straits Settlements, returning to her work with a more definite knowledge of the vast interests involved.

**Via Christi**  
After the adoption of interdenominational studies by leading Woman's Boards, Miss Hodgkins was chosen to write the first text book, which she called *Via Christi*. This book was a most valuable compilation and has had a truly phenomenal sale. The editor's official influence has extended into most of the Branches through her platform addresses before conventions of various kinds, giving her a wide acquaintance with our constituency.



MISS LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS

## MRS. PH. ACHARD

Although Mrs. Warren successfully edited the *Heiden-Frauen-Freund* for several years, assisted by Miss Dreyer, secretary of German work, it will always be associated with the name of Mrs. Ph. Achard, its first German editor. Mrs.

**First German Editor** Achard was the daughter of Dr. Jacoby, who founded the Methodist Episcopal church in Germany. She married Rev. Clement Achard in her native land, and came with him to this country in 1888, settling first in Quincy, Illinois, where her husband assumed a pastorate.

Mrs. Warren, knowing her ability, soon persuaded her to take the paper, which she did, as she once said,

**Mrs. Achard's Work** "out of love for the editor." She

was elected to her office at the Executive Session of 1889, and for twelve years successfully demonstrated that strength is given for the day and the duty. She had a large family, was mother, housekeeper, pastor's wife, and — editor. For some months she was also superintendent of German work, and devoted to the advancement of foreign missions among her sisters. It was her pride and joy to report "just a little advance" in subscribers to the *Freund*, and the expression of her face, when congratulated, testified to her singleness of purpose. After her triumphant death, October 5, 1902, her daughter, Miss Amalie Achard, was elected, and gratefully assumed the blessed burden her mother had laid down at the threshold of the better land.



Mrs. PH. ACHARD

## MRS. O. W. SCOTT

One of the gifted women who has built her literary work firmly into the structure of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society publications is Mrs. O. W. Scott, known to recent

**Books and Leaflets** publishers' catalogues as Lucy Jameson Scott, author of a delightful book for children — *Twelve Little Pilgrims who Stayed at Home*. Mrs. Scott's facile pen has contributed many successful leaflets for auxiliaries, such as the attractive "Pioneer" and "Flag" series; and many more for children's work, of which the clever "Mother Goose and Her Family as Mission Workers" may be cited.

As pastor's wife, as house mother, as a W. C. T. U.

**The Children's Friend** worker, as member of the Literature Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as a projector of children's literature or "special work," Mrs. Scott has been uniformly successful. But it is as editor of the *Children's Missionary Friend*, which has been under her charge since its establishment in 1890, that she has found her vocation, and here her charming literary gifts and her genius for reaching the hearts of the little people have had free play. The "little" *Friend* is very dear to its editor, and its steadily increasing success in both effectiveness and circulation shows clearly her special "call" to this work. Mrs. Scott's literary work is favorably known outside missionary and denominational interests. (Editor.)



Mrs. O. W. SCOTT

## MRS. J. T. GRACEY

No history of the literature of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society would be complete without personal reference to the editor of the *Study*, although that was a small part of Mrs.

As a  
Secretary

Gracey's work, for she was also editor of leaflets for many years. This "elect lady," in her early married life, went with her husband to India as a missionary. Failing health compelled a return to this country, but there was no failure in her love for missions.

Very soon she identified herself with the women who were planning to "take the world," and made herself felt as a speaker and writer. In 1878 her name appears as secretary of the Executive meeting held that year in Boston, and, as up to the present writing she has filled that responsible office at twenty-two sessions, it would appear that she is "a born secretary." The old saw runs, "Take care of the minutes and the hours will take care of themselves." Mrs. Gracey has taken care of the "Minutes."

Mrs. J. T. GRACEY

As early as 1877, Mrs. Gracey saw a demand for a larger leaflet provision, and from that date until 1900 wrote and edited — how many leaflets, booklets and reports? The record is not yet made, but some day we shall be astonished by its magnitude.

Beginning with 1888, she became editor of the *Study*, which later was made one of the permanent publications. While it was a part of the *Friend*, while it was a supplement, when



**Editor  
of the Study**

it became a separate four-page leaflet, in 1894, she carefully and judiciously prepared it for a large and ever-growing constituency. In 1901, weary with ceaseless pen work, she resigned this editorship. The *Study* at this time had 31,232 subscribers.

As a representative woman, no one has filled so many responsible positions as the subject of this brief sketch. With a wide acquaintance among living missionaries and missionary

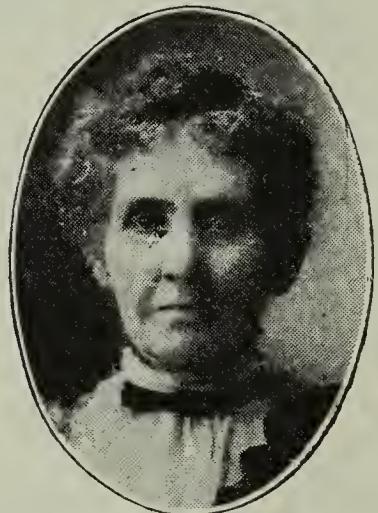
**A  
Representative  
Woman** workers, and surrounded with books, magazines, and "Lives" manifold, she has become, perforce, a cyclopædia of missionary information, reaching far into the "musty, dusty past," but never losing the trend of the actual present. When the United Study of Missions brought together the Woman's Boards of most of the larger denominations, and a Central Committee was chosen, Mrs. Gracey became the representative of our Society. Her connection for many years with our Literature Committee will be noticed elsewhere.

Mrs. M. S. Budlong, of Rockford, Ill., was Mrs. Gracey's successor for one year as editor of the *Study*, resigning at the end of that time on

**Subsequent  
Study  
Editors** account of ill health.

Mrs. Budlong is a woman of fine literary ability, and has written leaflets and papers of various kinds. Her "Bright Bits," compilations of choice prose and poetry, have aided many an auxiliary in arranging acceptable

programs. Miss Elizabeth C. Northup, of Waltham, Mass., was elected editor of the *Study* in 1902. Miss Northup is a young college woman, with unusual ability as writer, editor and speaker. By inheritance she is a lover of the Woman's



Mrs. M. S. BUDLONG

Foreign Missionary Society, and by what may be termed a direct providential leading, has come through this editorial work into an inheritance of blessed service. The *Study* was never more acceptable and progressive. It has a monthly circulation of 39,489.



### EDITORS OF THE ZENANA PAPERS

The editors of this paper have always been from the ranks of our busy missionary workers. As five editions are issued, many editorial pens have aided in their preparation. Just **The India Woman's Friend** twenty years ago, this *Woman's Friend*, known as the *Rafiq*, first appeared in Lucknow, in two editions, with Miss L. E. Blackmar as editor. Mrs. B. H. Badley succeeded her in 1887, and Miss Isabella Thoburn was appointed editor when Mrs. Badley returned to America. Mrs. L. H. Messmore was her successor, and is the present editor. In her report to the North India Conference, Mrs. Messmore says: "The *Rafiq* needs and deserves the thought and supervision of one woman, and if this one woman gives the thought and care, the paper will grow and its mission will be blessed."

The Bengali edition, published in Calcutta, and known as *Mahela Bondhate*, has been edited by Mrs. Meek and Miss Kate Blair, while that in Madras — the Tamil issue — *Mathar Mithiri*, has been in charge of Mrs. Rudisell, **Other Editions** Mrs. George Isham, and finally of Miss Grace Stephens. The Bombay edition was first edited by Miss Sarah De Line, then by Miss Minnie Abrams, and is now in charge of Miss Helen Robinson. Many of our missionaries contribute helpful articles to these silent but effective zenana visitors.

## PUBLISHERS

Mrs. Lydia H. Daggett was the first publisher, or agent, of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*. Her work began in 1871, when almost as a pioneer, she had to meet the perplexities of a business

**A Dozen  
Years**

woman's life.

For twelve

years she managed the financial side of the literature, seeing the early growth and development of the Society. Mrs. Daggett was a pronounced figure in most of the meetings of the New England Branch and also of the Executive Committee during these years. Always dressed in the style which prevailed in 1860-61, on account of a vow taken in her young womanhood which pledged her not to conform

to the changing fashions, she wore, with stately independence, her plain black silk, with its full gathered skirt over crinoline. No one who met her often in those early years could doubt her devotion to the "great idea." She began what became afterward such a power—the printing and sale

**Leaflets and  
Exercises**

of leaflets, music and exercises for use in auxiliaries, also the sale of photographs of missionaries. Her policy toward the Society in

general was very liberal—more so than was wise in many instances—but undoubtedly she contributed much to the development of a taste for missionary literature. She compiled and issued a small book—"Historical Sketches of Woman's Missionary Societies in America and England"—which was



Mrs. LYDIA H. DAGGETT

of special value in those earlier years. In 1882 she resigned her office. Mrs. Daggett died in Melrose, Mass., October 2, 1901.



### MISS PAULINE J. WALDEN

After Mrs. Daggett's resignation, Miss Pauline J. Walden was elected at the Executive meeting held in Philadelphia, in October, 1882. She came to the office with practical sympathy

for the Wom-

**Fitness for  
the Work**

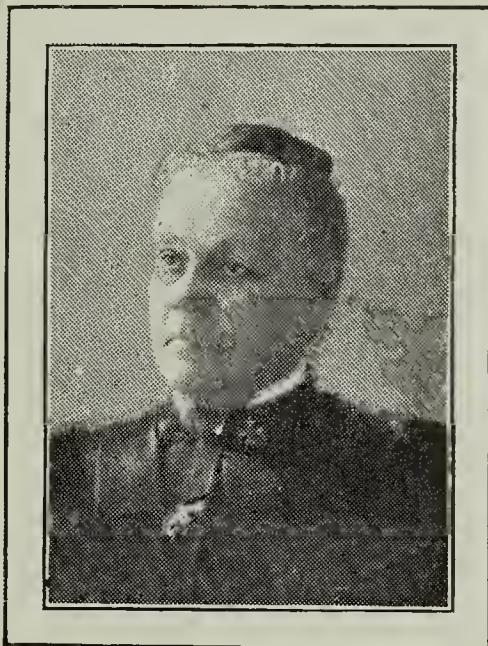
an's Foreign  
Missionary So-

ciety and with full knowledge of its working, in which she had already participated. She brought to it, also, an executive ability far beyond that ordinarily bestowed upon women. Financial tangles yielded to her patient investigation, and it was soon evident that she had

"come to the  
kingdom for  
such a time as

**Growth and  
Prosperity**

this." To the broadening of our publishing interests, the development of new resources, the wise expenditure of money, and a constant effort to make our entire output acceptable and helpful, Miss Walden has given her best years. The wonderful growth of every department under her care testifies to a wisely economical régime, and a watchful fidelity.



Miss PAULINE J. WALDEN

It is impossible for one who has never been in the publisher's office, at 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, to have an idea of its detail work. Lost packages to trace, supply depots in a

**Busy Days at Headquarters** hurry for lesson helps, orders for leaflets from one to a thousand, inquiries for missionaries' addresses, a call for old cuts, complaints from subscribers whose papers are "strayed or stolen", a call from the man whose wife wants "*a Woman's Friend*—or the Children's, he doesn't know which"—a call from a sister from the western slope who "must see the publisher before she goes home," and another from the young woman who wants a mileage book and directions for making a trip to Smith's Corner up in New Hampshire. And yet the atmosphere of the office is serene! But it is not strange that, even with her faithful clerks, Miss Walden's nerves have sometimes called

**A Trip Abroad** for rest. Her first long vacation was in 1897, when she went to England, Italy and France. Again, in 1903, the Constitutional Publication Committee surprised her with a two months' leave of absence and money to pay extra expenses, thus enabling her to visit the Pacific coast, to meet the royal women living there, and to see what nature has done for that wonderful section of our country.

One paragraph from Miss Walden's last report will give an idea of the extent of our publication interests: "There have been, in the four periodicals, 19,365,312 pages sent out, and in

**A Few Figures** the Annual Report and leaflets 5,662,200, making a total of 24,020,510 pages of literature, an increase of 2,443,312 over last year. The combined circulation of the four periodicals has been 93,084, an increase of 43,108." It will be the privilege of a future generation, more calm-eyed than this, to sum up Miss Walden's service.

## LEAFLETS AND LEAFLET COMMITTEES

"Line upon line, line upon line; here a little and there a little."

The same guiding Hand which had led in the formation and development of the Society was signally manifest in the new era of its literature that dawned in 1877. Mrs. J. T.

**Literature the Vital Question** Gracey and Mrs. D. D. Lore, both of western New York, spent that winter together, and discussed many questions pertaining to the new organization. It seemed to them that the most vital one was that connected with the production and circulation of appropriate literature. In May, 1877, the Executive Committee met **An Appeal** in Minneapolis, for until 1882 these meetings were held in the spring, and Mrs. Lore was a delegate from the New York Branch. This gave her an opportunity to ask that a definite beginning be made *by the Society as such*, to provide literature to meet the increasing demands.

This proposition was not very enthusiastically received. Someone said, "If we print missionary literature, who will read **Who will read?** it?" And others, "There is no money to expend for it." The result, however, was the appointment of six women, representing the Branches, and called "a committee on publication of leaflets, tracts, etc."

Those elected were: New England Branch, Mrs. L. H. Daggett; New York and Philadelphia, Mrs. J. T. Gracey; Northwestern, Prof. Sue M. D. Fry; Western, Mrs. Mary C. Nind; Cincinnati, Mrs. W. G. Williams; Baltimore, Miss Ella Kellogg. Mrs. J. T. Gracey was made chairman of this committee. As no appropriation had been made for their use, the year saw no advance save in correspondence and agitation.

The following spring the Executive Committee met in Boston, and there advance ground was taken. The former resolution was repeated, with the added duty of Uniform Readings, to be

**The First Committee**

**Funds Secured for a Beginning** prepared by the committee, and each Branch was to contribute \$25 toward the expenses of this "new departure." The *personnel* remained the same, except that Mrs. James B. Longacre represented the Philadelphia Branch and Miss Belle Hart the Baltimore. Mrs. Gracey remained chairman.

The first leaflets issued were reports of two Bible women in Budoan, India — Rebecca Stirling Porter and Bernice Steele.

**Report of First Leaflets** In 1879 the annual meeting was held in Chicago, and Mrs. Gracey reported that 178,000 pages had been issued and circulated, at a cost of \$199.79. Mrs. Gracey, Miss Hart of Baltimore and Mrs. Early of Northwestern Branch were elected Leaflet Committee.

**History of our Medical Missions** The following year, at Columbus, Ohio, 332,000 pages were reported, and compliments and congratulations were given Mrs. Gracey. At this session she was asked to write a history of our medical missions, "to be sold at a cost of not over fifteen cents." The history was prepared, but its price was necessarily raised to twenty-five cents, and the first appropriation of \$300 was made from the "surplus fund of the *Friend*," to defray the expense of publishing. Mrs. Gacey gave the book to the Society after this expense was met. As our Society sent the first trained medical missionary to Asia — Dr. Clara Swain to India, in 1869 — this history was of great value, and was sold outside our denomination, as were also our leaflets. "A drop of ink may make a million think" was certainly true in connection with these little but living messages.

In 1881 the committee met in Buffalo, N. Y. It was at this meeting that the "surplus fund" was drawn upon for the book noted above, and also for \$300, to pay for leaflets. Mrs.

**A Series of Maps**

Gracey was continued in charge of the work, and in addition was made a committee "to make diligent inquiry" as to a series of maps

which were greatly desired. It was finally decided to issue an outline map of China, India and Japan, size, five by six feet, and nearly two years later this difficult task was completed by Mrs. Gracey. This was the first wall map issued by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was used very extensively.

In 1883 the report given at Des Moines, Ia., was 530,000 pages of leaflets issued, with thirty-two varieties. The Publication Committee reported as follows: "Resolved, That we

**Enlarged Appropriation** recommend that the publication of leaflets be continued by Mrs. J. T. Gracey, whose devotion to the work and whose wisdom in selecting material for publication demand our lasting gratitude and highest commendation." The sum of \$500 was devoted to this work, and \$200 for "such assistance as the work demands," this money to be paid from the "surplus fund of the *Friend*."

A large increase in leaflets was reported at the Baltimore meeting, in 1884, 1,620,000 pages being the grand total, and an appropriation of \$700 for leaflets and \$200 for "assistance"

**German Leaflets** was voted. At Evanston, Ill., in 1885, the number of pages reported was 1,794,000, and Mrs. Gracey's salary was increased to \$400.

This year an appeal was made for German leaflets, and their publication was ordered, also leaflets "especially adapted to the young." The following year at Providence, R. I., 2,178,000 pages were reported, and Mrs. Gracey was requested to prepare supplemental chapters, bringing her book on medical missions up to date.

For nine years Mrs. Gracey had written or edited all the literature, prepared calendars, historical and biographical sketches, reports and booklets, had superintended their publication, and *sent out every package!* It became evident that the growth of the work demanded a change. At Lincoln, Neb., in 1887,

**A Change Demanded**

the whole matter was readjusted, under the following resolutions from the report of the Publication Committee.

“*Resolved*, That there be a Literature Committee whose work shall be to edit the Annual Report, to provide leaflets, uniform readings, lesson leaves, and other helps for monthly and public meetings, especially for young ladies’ and juvenile societies, and to so far unify with these the *Heathen Woman’s Friend* as to secure combined instruction on definite themes for more effective work.

“*Resolved*, That this committee be empowered to draw on the surplus funds of the *Heathen Woman’s Friend*, for all necessary expenses in prosecuting their work, said amount not to exceed \$2,000; but should any increased expenditure be deemed necessary, this committee shall seek authority therefor from the constitutional Publication Committee.

“*Resolved*, That this Committee consist of five persons, and that we recommend the following: Mrs. J. T. Gracey, Mrs. W. F. Warren, Miss P. J. Walden, Mrs. M. B. Hitt and Miss I. Hart.” Thus was the Leaflet Committee merged in the Literature Committee.

Mrs. Hitt was unable to serve, and Mrs. M. S. Budlong, appointed in her place, also resigned. The four remaining members met at Mrs. Warren’s home in Cambridgeport, Mass., and organized by electing Mrs. Gracey chairman, Miss Hart secretary, and Miss Walden treasurer.

Be it known that up to this time the immense output of leaflets had been distributed *gratuitously*. In Miss Hart’s first report for the new committee, she modestly suggests: “*The A Small Price* conviction prevailed that at least for our larger leaflets, and among our established auxiliaries, a small price should be paid.” She lays before the Society large plans, involving original work and systematic study, with a supply of “helps” that would surprise a “new woman” who

has never studied "ancient history." Miss Hart also urges the formation of reading circles, quite similar to club work, and exalts the possibilities of missionary enterprise. The four members of the Literature Committee were re-elected in 1888 and '89 and '90, their work being constantly approved, and ever stimulating the intellectual growth of our constituency.

On September 5, 1891, Miss Isabel Hart, the beloved secretary, was called to her crowning. Miss Hart's pen was dedicated to missions, and whatever she wrote was suggestive, strong, inspiring. At the meeting in Kansas City, Mo., October, 1891, the three remaining members were re-elected, and Miss Mary L.

**One was taken**  
Ninde—Bishop Ninde's daughter—and Mrs. J. H. Knowles were added. It was also voted that, as it seemed necessary to consult more frequently, the committee should be "empowered to meet semi-annually, if required, the necessary travelling expenses to be met from the funds appropriated to the use of said committee." At this session Mrs. Gracey stated that 6,000 annual reports had been printed, and over 1,600,000 pages of leaflets issued.

So great and widespread was the demand for literature that we find early in 1892 a list of Branch Depots of Supplies with their agents. This method had been gradually adopted, and at this time became universal.

**Depots of Supplies**  
**First Mid-Year Meeting**  
The first semi-annual meeting was held in March, 1892, in New York, at the home of Mrs. Skidmore, where new projects were discussed, among them a life membership certificate for children. Mrs. Knowles took Miss Hart's place as secretary. Miss Ninde was not at this meeting, but gave proof of her ability during the year by contributing two leaflets—"The Girls of Bulgaria and How They Live" and "If They Only Knew." The latter has been one of the most popular and useful leaflets ever

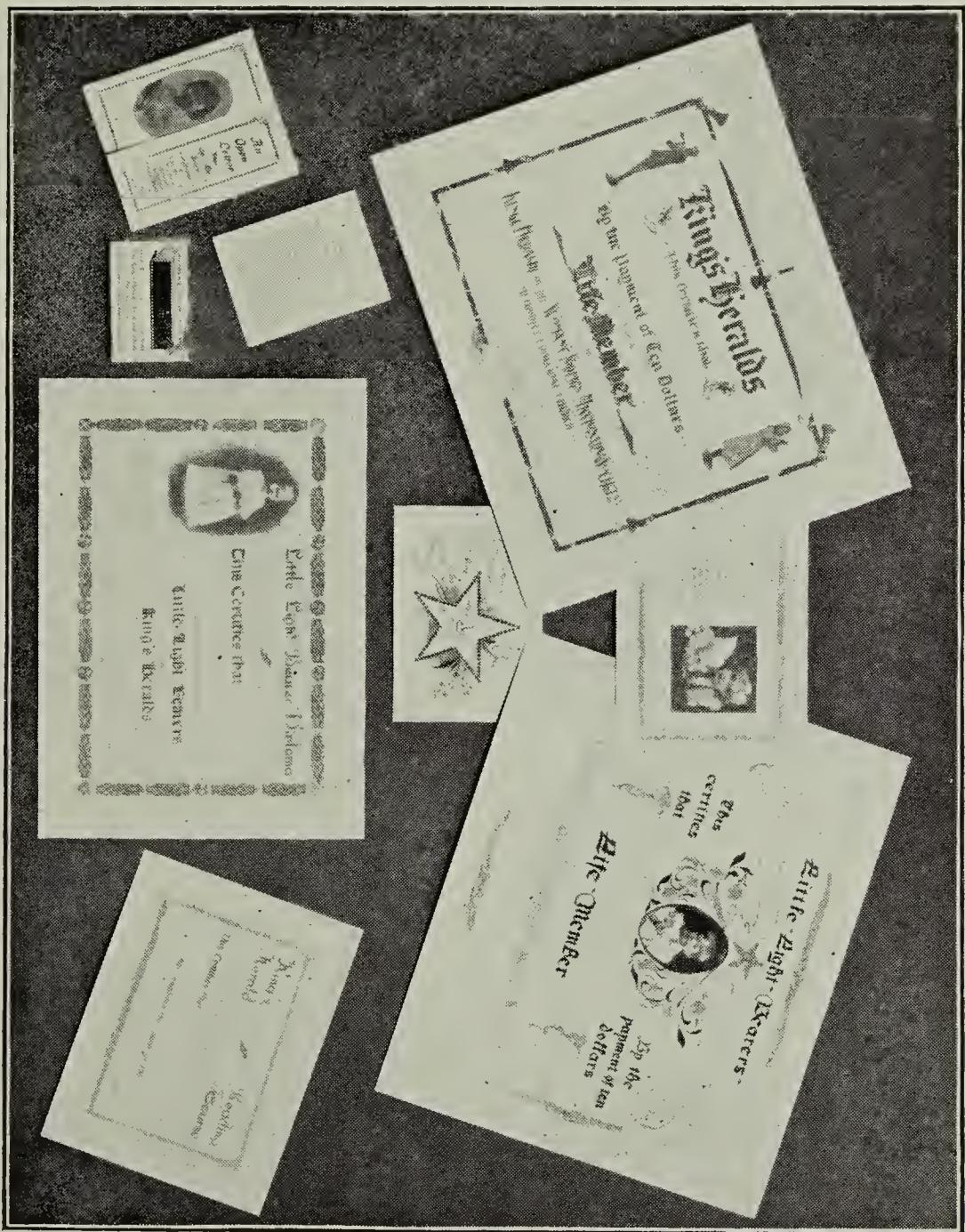
issued. At the meeting in Springfield, Mass., in October of that year, Mrs. Gracey reported an issue of 6,025 Annual Reports, and over 2,500,000 pages of miscellaneous literature. More than \$2,000 had been expended that year for *free* literature! The same committee was re-elected and soon announced plans for still more extensive work.

With the beginning of the new year, however, came another blow to this Literature Committee, for Mrs. Warren, tried and **In the Shadow** trusted leader and friend, suddenly passed into the Light, leaving her comrades bewildered and bereaved. There was no one to *fill* her place, but to fill the Literature Committee the Constitutional Publication Committee which met in May, added the name of Mrs. O. W. Scott.

At this meeting of the Branch secretaries, it was also decided to observe the year 1894 appropriately, and the following action was taken: “*Resolved*, That it be celebrated as a **Silver Anniversary** silver anniversary, and that the Literature Committee be requested to make an announcement and prepare a program, to be ready for distribution immediately after the next General Executive meeting.” This program was acceptably prepared by Mrs. J. H. Knowles, whose consecrated voice and pen have been used so freely and successfully for the advancement of the cause. It appeared in blue and silver, and was a fitting celebration of the birthday of a great society. The Branches observed this anniversary very generally.

At the St. Louis meeting in 1895, the committee “resolved” that Mrs. Scott “be requested to have charge of the literature for children,” and this special department was **Literature for Children** under her care for several years, during which time leaflets, exercises and several series of booklets were prepared. Mrs. Gracey reported 2,214,000 pages of literature issued in 1895.

Much of the work of the Literature Committee was now



being done at the semi-annual or "mid-year" meeting, and in the spring of 1896 this was held in Boston, with Miss Walden, **Concerning Individual Publications** the publisher, who was also the treasurer of this committee. From her view-point she saw that there was a growing tendency on the part of the eleven Branches, and of individuals as well, to prepare and issue missionary literature. She stated these facts, with their important bearing upon her work and the income of the Society, which led to the following action respecting the publishing interests: "Inasmuch as these interests are created by and for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, our Supply Depots should be avenues through which the various Branches should receive all literary supplies which meet their wants, instead of giving their patronage to literature prepared and published by private individuals." This sentiment was expressed in view of the small orders received from many of the depots, and the consequent reduction of income.

One year later, May, 1897, three of the committee met again in the office at 36 Bromfield Street, Boston. Just previous to this, the Constitutional Publication Committee, composed of

**1897** the Branch secretaries, had held their annual meeting in Cincinnati. To them Miss Walden had sent a long letter explaining the financial conditions affecting the literature, and asking instructions, and also presenting her views as to what ought to be done. The letter received in response did not give definite advice or instruction, and after careful consideration, the three members present—Mrs. Gracey, Miss Walden and Mrs. Scott—reached the following conclusion and action as recorded in the minutes:

**A Definite Statement** "Both this year and last, the Literature Committee has felt restricted and embarrassed by the small number attending its mid-year meeting, at which time its work for the year is done, except such small matters as can be settled by correspondence. It has

also looked out over the wide home field and noted its increasing needs, and the growing desire for missionary intelligence, especially among young people. It has grown to feel the absolute necessity of a larger representation, and to believe that if every section could be represented in this committee, the demand for separate publishing interests in each Branch would be greatly lessened."

This thought was embodied in the letter written by the publisher to the Constitutional Committee, and so commended itself to the Literature Committee as to form a central point around which discussion finally crystallized.

**Definite Action** As a result it was voted to present the following to the Executive Committee at its next session: "*Whereas*, The Literature Committee, in its mid-year meeting, deplored the absence of two of its members; and, *Whereas*, conditions are such as to make a full attendance as uncertain in the future as in the past; and, *Whereas*, the growing importance of this department of our work demands the best thought of a permanent committee which shall fairly represent our entire constituency; therefore, *Resolved*, That we, members of the Literature Committee, respectfully ask the

**Resolutions of 1897** Executive Committee to consider the present needs of our Society, and to authorize the appointment, by each Branch, of a woman who shall represent its interests upon this committee. Also, *Resolved*, That the expense of this representative to the meeting of the committee be paid by her Branch, and that said meeting should be held annually in connection with this Executive body." The acting committee fully realized that they could not personally form a part of this new representation, but felt that they were planning for a wider and more glorious work.

The Executive session of that year was held in Denver, beginning October 28th, and the resolution was presented in

due time, and referred to the Publication Committee, which presented the following as its method of

**The Denver Meeting** settling the great question: "We recommend

the creation of an Advisory Board, composed of one member elected by each Branch, whose duty it shall be to assist the Literature Committee, by correspondence, by suggestions, by presenting the needs of their respective Branches, and in any way said committee may desire." It was also advised that all manuscript should come through this Board, and be approved by the entire Literature Committee.

Miss Mary L. Ninde had been unable to attend the meetings of the Literature Committee, and this year resigned. Mrs. R. H. Pooley of Rockford, Ill., was elected in her place.

At this Executive meeting it was voted to introduce a reading course for auxiliaries, and there was a call for additional literature for young people and children. The next

**New York Mid-Year Meeting** mid-year meeting was held in New York, January, 1898, and the entire Literature Committee was present. There were also in the city

Mrs. Stevens of the Baltimore Branch, Mrs. Keen of the Philadelphia Branch, Mrs. Skidmore of the New York Branch, and Miss Hodgkins, editor of the *Friend*,—all of whom favored the committee with their presence and advice at one or more sessions. The question which interested all was the previously much discussed one of Branch representation in the Literature Committee.

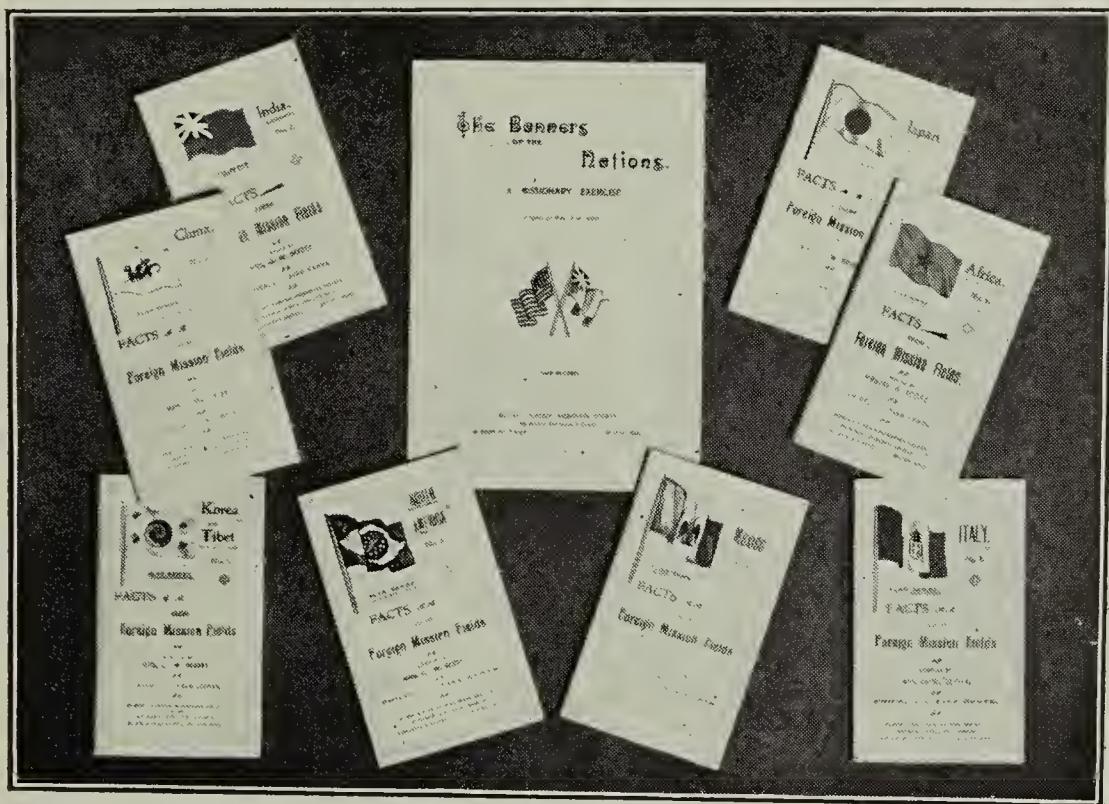
Miss Walden was so fully convinced that no other arrangement could be satisfactory that she presented the plan even more clearly than before, and a resolution very similar to that

**Plan of Representation Reiterated** presented the previous year was adopted, with the additional recommendation that the representative might be a delegate if her Branch so desired. An excellent reading course was arranged for three years, latest and best books being chosen. It was also

decided to issue a certificate for those who finished the course.

**Reading Course**

Leaflet literature was discussed, a series of booklets (later known as the Flag Series) on mission countries was ordered, a thank-offering service projected, and it was voted that Mrs. Gracey continue her series of historical leaflets. A handbook for workers was also desired, and "many women of many minds" were duly considered through their correspondence.



THE FLAG SERIES

At the annual Executive meeting in October it was resolved that each Branch elect a Secretary of Literature to present the needs of her constituency, and also that "one of the two delegates from each Branch be appointed on the Publication Committee for two years, the term of delegates for the first six Branches expiring

the odd years, and the last five in the even years." The same Literature Committee was re-elected. In February, 1899, the **Mid-Year Meeting again in New York** Literature Committee, with the exception of Mrs. Pooley, met with Mrs. Knowles, at the home of Mrs. Dr. Reid in New York City. Twentieth Century Thank-Offering literature, reading course, certificates, proofs of the handbook, manuscripts of five countries in the Flag Series, historical leaflets, lesson topics, etc., were all discussed, or examined, or projected.

**Prayer Calendar** It was also voted to issue a large Prayer Calendar for 1900, following the suggestion of Mrs. Crandon of the Northwestern Branch.

The relation of the literature to the Executive body was again freely discussed, the publisher still urging and the other members warmly supporting full Branch representation.

At the thirtieth annual meeting, Mrs. Gracey reported that 3,770,000 pages had been issued from the publication office.

**At Cleveland in 1899** Many of the booklets and leaflets were new, others were reprints by necessity. General interest centred in the Prayer Calendar, which was very neatly executed, and filled with valuable statistics, quotations, texts, and several cuts. It was highly approved.

**Mid-Year Meeting, 1900** Three of the committee — Mrs. Gracey, Miss Walden and Mrs. Knowles — met with Mrs. Knowles in New York. The usual demand came for fresh, "taking" literature of all descriptions, and all these requests were considered and met as far as possible.

The Calendar for 1901 was planned and arrangements made for editorial work by the several Branches. Due attention was given to lesson topics, reading course and young people's and children's literature.

In April, 1900, four of the Committee — Mrs. Gracey, Miss Walden, Mrs. Knowles and Mrs. Scott — were again in New York, privileged to attend the wonderful Ecumenical Confer-

**Ecumenical Conference in New York**

ence, which, in its ten days' session, did so much to advance missionary interests in this country, and, through delegates, the entire Christian world. Two informal meetings were held for the transaction of business. The members became greatly interested in the scheme for the United Study of Missions, discussed at the Woman's Meeting on Literature during this Conference, and for which a committee of five representative women was appointed, April 30, Mrs. Gracey being one.

In October, 1900, the Executive Committee met in Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Gracey at this time presented facts concerning the United Study which looked toward an uplift for all

**Executive Meeting at Worcester**

literature connected with foreign missions, and the Committee heartily approved the plan formulated by those appointed at the Ecumenical Conference. The usual work for the coming year was under discussion, but before it was fully outlined, action was taken which changed the current of events. The members

**A New Committee**

of the Executive, feeling that they could not grant the publisher's appeal for Branch representation, decided to divide the territory of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society into three sections, and appoint a woman to care for each. The new Literature Committee was as follows: From the Eastern section, Mrs. A. H. Eaton, Catonsville, Md.; from the Central, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Rockford, Ill.; from the Western, Miss Elizabeth Pearson, Des Moines, Ia.



Mrs. R. H. POOLEY

Up to this point, our sketch, gathered from the records of the past, covers thirty years. It began when *free* literature was indispensable in developing a new and unpopular movement. One of the most remarkable features in its records is the fact that the *Friend* was enabled to earn, and has actually paid, in round numbers, for this supply of missionary literature, more than \$25,000. Only a combination of industry, economy and faithfulness on the part of publisher and subscribers has made this possible. Mrs. Gracey—the mother, in a sense, of the literature department, and its chairman for many years—must be remembered as a moving spirit in its progressive development. "'Tis much to sow that which another reapeth."

The new committee, with Mrs. Pooley as chairman, entered upon its duties with great enthusiasm. The attention of the  
**New Enthusiasm** Branches had at last been won by repeated efforts, and they hailed loyally the plan which had been formulated at Worcester. Each Branch elected its secretary of literature, whose duties were fully outlined at the beginning of the year.

Mrs. Pooley's business talent soon manifested itself in large plans for the year's output. Her report, given at the Executive in 1901, was an elaborate *résumé* of detail work. Among

**Report at Philadelphia** the new features were an enumeration of the duties of Branch secretaries of literature, a summary of Branch publications, sales at Depots of Supplies and at conventions, number of mite boxes issued, and a list of libraries in various cities which make a specialty of missionary literature. Mrs. Pooley's presentation of facts to the Branch secretaries and to the Executive Committee as a whole, won more than the usual attention.

Miss Pearson's term of one year had expired, and she declined a re-election because of her duties as Branch president. Mrs. Eaton resigned, thus leaving two vacancies, which

**New  
Members**

were filled by the election of Mrs. C. F. Wilder of Manhattan, Kansas, and Miss Mary E. Holt of Boston. Much of the work was necessarily done by correspondence, and the change in *personnel* naturally called for slight readjustments, but when the Executive Committee met a year later in Minneapolis, Mrs. Pooley reported a "year of remarkable success."

The great impetus given to our foreign missionary societies by the United Study was seen in the sales of *Via Christi* and *Lux Christi*, with a multitude of helps of

**A Successful  
Year** various kinds. After five years of slow development, the reading course for 1902 had been completed by two hundred and thirty-six persons. Including German leaflets, Japan leaflets and cards, and Branch issues, a total of 5,712,840 pages of leaflets was reported.

At this session of the Executive, a large display of programs and literature from India, China and Japan, added to the interest of the usual literature exhibit. What the ear did not hear

**Helps  
Manifold** concerning this helpful and suggestive display, the eye was compelled to see, and what appeared to some the dawn of a new era was largely due to the methods of the committee in placing the productions of the Society before the public in an attractive way.

Miss Mary E. Holt, who represented the Eastern division of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, had been elected corresponding secretary of the New England Branch, and

**Another  
Change** therefore resigned from the Literature Committee. Miss Elizabeth C. Northup of Waltham, Mass., was elected in her place. The following year, 1903, brought sickness and bereavement to the home of the chairman, and her plans for new projects were not fully developed, but when the harvest records were again made up for the Executive session in Baltimore, the summary was most

**The Baltimore Meeting** encouraging. Again, large sales at Depots of Supplies and Branch conventions were reported, together with an all-embracing review of literature issued by all departments of the Society. Again a wonderfully attractive exhibit was arranged by the committee, most valuable for its awakening and educative possibilities.

**Change in the Committee** Mrs. Pooley's term of service — three years — having expired, and her health and duties as a pastor's wife forbidding re-election, her place as representative of the Central section was filled by the election of Mrs. William A. Gamble of Cincinnati. The convention expressed its appreciation of her faithful work by a rising vote of thanks. The committee, now consisting of Mrs. Wilder, Miss Northup and Mrs. Gamble, elected Miss Northup chairman.



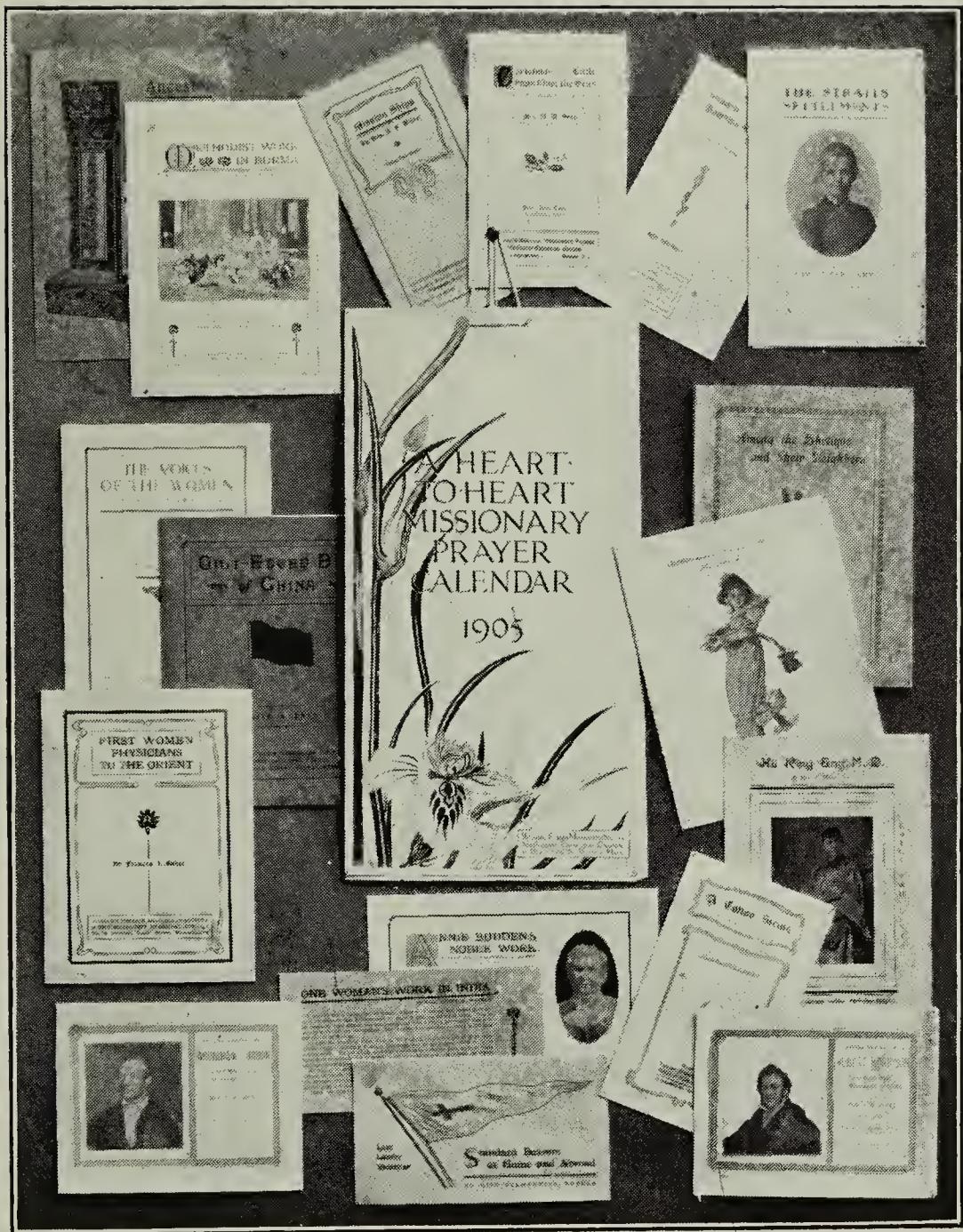
Miss ELIZABETH C. NORTHUP



#### MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

There has been an immense amount of miscellaneous literature used by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society which can hardly be classified, and yet which deserves mention. An example is found in the various annual reports.

**The Annual Report** That issued after Executive meetings, to which reference has already been made, is a veritable



A DISPLAY OF W. F. M. S. PUBLICATIONS

compendium of foreign and home statistics, information and tabulated facts. Reading it—and it is an entertaining pamphlet—brings one into touch with the entire work of the Society. And how one's vision broadens as it takes in the wide sweep!

There are also Branch reports—eleven of them—devoted to the special interests of each Branch territory, missionaries, special work and statistics.

**Branch Reports** Many thousands of these are scattered broadcast each twelvemonth. Another enterprise is that of issuing Branch Quarterlies. Whether these are separate publications, or, better still, found as a part of the *Friend*, they are well edited and full of bright "news from our own." Beside these, the Branches have published leaflets, booklets, programs, etc., for special occasions and interests.

We must not fail to mention still further in this connection a class of literature which sprang up like a wild flower from Mrs. Lucie F. Harrison's "happy thought." Little Light Bearer

**Little Light Bearers** membership cards, souvenirs, leaflets, etc., were so attractive that

they soon made their way everywhere, even far outside our own Society limits. For some years Mrs. Harrison published these lovely things, but in 1902, when she was made General Secretary of Children's Work, she loyally transferred them to the publisher, feeling that there should not be separate publishing interests. Mrs. Harrison has also written several popular dialogues and exercises, among which we note "How some Dollies came to go as Missionaries," "The Mission



Mrs. LUCIE F. HARRISON

Band of Averageville," "Missionary Camp Fire," "Wen Shun Exercise and Motion Song," etc.

Miss Clara Cushman, who was for eight years an efficient missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in China, has also published many leaflets and booklets which have been widely circulated and as widely read.

**Standard Bearers** Her style is both humorous and pathetic, and her stories of Chinese life and character, which she seems to understand intuitively, are deservedly popular. Miss Cushman formulated a plan for the unification of young people's work, which she presented to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in 1900. It has been generally adopted as has the name Standard Bearers, which she selected. In 1903, owing to the resignation of Miss Mary L. Ninde, because of illness, Miss Cushman was elected General Superintendent of this department.



MISS CLARA CUSHMAN

Many historical sketches of our Society have been written for various publications, and also two books. The first history was prepared by Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler at the end of the

**Sketches and Histories** first ten years, and was called "First Decade of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Sketches of its Missionaries." The second was written by Miss Frances J. Baker, under the title, "The Story of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society from 1869 to 1895." Miss Baker has also written a number of acceptable leaflets, among them being the bright biographical sketches of our missionaries, now in progress, and known as the "Young Woman's Series". Her booklet, "First Women Physicians to the Orient", is a

striking illustration of its author's all-round missionary knowledge. And what shall we say of reports and items filling many columns in various church papers generously open to our workers? Surely if "the people perish for lack of knowledge" it is their own fault and misfortune.

As the Christian church faces with clearer vision its great, aggressive work — the evangelization of Christless nations — it appreciates more fully the power of the press, and measures up to its added opportunity. And this ministry of inspired type will not cease until humanity everywhere, "with God's image stamped upon it and God's kindling breath within," has heard or *read* of the great salvation.



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